

Department for the guidance of such officers, contains this direction:

Resignation; how tendered. A diplomatic officer's resignation should always be tendered to the President; but the letter tendering such resignation should be addressed to the Secretary of State. The resignation should not be resorted to except in case of emergency.

To these instructions I undertook to conform punctiliously, supposing that if a telegraphic reply was desired I should have been so instructed, and not knowing that this was considered a "case of emergency."

I may add here, as bearing on the character of my correspondence with the President, that, as I had understood and still understand the rules of the State Department, all official communications passing between an Ambassador and his Government are required to be through the State Department, and I had supposed this rule to be applicable as well to official communications from the President as to official communications to him. If I am right in my understanding of the rule it is also to be noticed that I was entitled to have at least a formal preliminary communication from the State Department before a "strictly personal" letter written by the President could properly be made the occasion of my summary recall.

"I RESIST THE JUSTICE."

I have endeavored to give candidly all the facts and circumstances which brought about my removal. I have been dismissed from office with discredit, my diplomatic career, previously honorable, as I have been assured by the Government, and certainly never assailed, has been terminated in disgrace, so far as the President could inflict such disgrace. I am given to understand that no criticism is made of my discharge of duty, and I may say that the Government to which I was accredited treated me on my departure with unusual distinction, and gave me unqualified assurances of its respect and regret. No reason for my dismissal has yet been given to the public—and the reason now given to me, a failure to answer letters, is one which on its face is but formal, and which of itself forces the question: What letters and why unanswered? It is to answer these questions, and to throw myself on the judgment of fair-minded men, that I make this statement. I do not look for any reappointment or other redress. I do not write for the purpose of recrimination. I write because my self-respect demands that being, as I think, unjustly treated, I should resent the injustice and ask that the facts be heard and a fair and enlightened judgment passed upon my conduct.

There may be persons to whom the mere fact that I or any one was heard with, as to with the Catholic Church, will seem sufficient reason for almost any punishment, and by whom our action in that respect will be contemptuously dismissed as meddling and intriguing. If there are such persons I shall not argue with them, nor attempt to convince them that service to the country is not inconsistent with service to the Church, nor stop to point out again that it was because the country was brought into important and delicate relations with the Church that these things became necessary. I will only affirm that neither I nor my wife have ever set the interests of the Church against those of our country, or done anything for the Church which we are unwilling to avow, or sought for the Church any thing but what every patriotic Protestant would agree to be also the highest benefit to our country. We have been open, clear and free from every ecclesiastical entanglement.

PRESIDENT FIRST MOVED FOR IRELAND'S PROMOTION.

It must be borne in mind that the President's interest in the selection of a Cardinal was not due to us. He had his own plans and wishes, and his own reasons for them, and he expressed his wishes in favor of one Cardinal or another quite independently of us, and often without our knowledge, whenever and to whomsoever he chose. If these expressions, either as he used them or as they were repeated by others, committed him beyond the point where he now wishes to stand, we are not responsible. We are answerable only for the proper use of what he said to us, and as to that there has been no room for misunderstanding between the President and me or my wife. Aside from this special commission to me, he has told us definitely and repeatedly his feelings and wishes about Archbishop Ireland in connection with a Cardinal's place; he has said the same things to Archbishop Ireland himself, and thereby gained, or retained, the Archbishop's friendly influence; he has said the same things, as his letters state, to other persons, prelates of the Church, who approached him on the subject and were allowed to leave him assured of his sympathy; he has said these things, not only without enjoining privacy, but with the unmistakable purpose that they should be repeated.

The President has, it is true, made a distinction between expressions of his personal wishes and those of "interference" or "attempt to apply pressure from the Government."

Whether it was possible for him to preserve, under the circumstances, this distinction between the things which he has said so pointedly and so often to interested persons, and his official wishes, I will not discuss. I at least, and my wife, have always respected his wish to have that distinction insisted on, and have never misrepresented him in this respect. Far from it, we have been so cautious that I do not know but considering the situation and the number of persons spoken to by him it is not strange that reports should gain wide circulation, in Rome and elsewhere, that the President had expressed definite wishes about one or another candidate, or strange that the exact form of his expressions should not always have been preserved. For such reports the President must hold responsible other persons with whom he has talked, not us. That we are not answerable for all that may have been quoted from him is plain from the fact that since March, 1906, at least, we have not been in a position to quote him at all, and yet reports of his wishes have never been more persistent or definite in Rome and elsewhere than since that date. Almost as I write, the Paris and American newspapers are publishing precise statements from their Roman correspondents (notably the Sunday *Figaro* of October 7, 1906) to the effect that the President has lately written personal letters to the Pope in favor of Archbishop Farley, and that the latter's promotion to be Cardinal is imminent. Why is my wife to be held responsible if echoes of the President's previous expressions to many persons about Archbishop Ireland came back to the White House by way of Rome? To whom, I must also ask, is the President listening, when he accepts without investigation false and misleading gossip about my wife's participation in French politics? Why am I selected to receive the discharge of all the anger which, for some reason, the President chose to exhibit when his remarks about Church matters were made undeniably public? Why did a confidential

letter written by my wife to Mr. Taft (an intimate friend) suddenly become so dangerous when shown to Mr. Root?

"THROWN OUT BY CABLE."

If the President finally found it convenient to change his attitude in Church matters and therefore wished to get rid of me, or if the time had come when my office was wanted for another, why was not my place obtained in the way usual in our politics, by asking for my resignation? I have always known well that I might be required to give up my office at any time, however well I might be filling it, if politics should require it for another man. This is, unhappily, an occurrence common in the diplomatic service of the United States, and I could expect no better treatment than that which an officer in the service is always facing as a possibility. With a resignation I was ready at every moment, and I had made the process of getting my place easy by twice definitely offering to resign, and for the last year I had held office with my resignation lying unacted on in the State Department at Washington. But this would not do, and even the arrival of my reiterated resignation by mail could not be waited for a few days. I was thrown out by cable, with as little hesitation as if detected in a common fraud or a treasonable plot, and quite in that manner.

It is against this treatment that I protest, and this protest, made primarily for my own vindication, is made as well in behalf of every other officer in the diplomatic service, and of the country itself, which is concerned in the honor and respect which its service is to receive at home and abroad.

I write this letter without the knowledge of Archbishop Ireland.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.  
BELLAMY STORER.  
CINCINNATI, O., November, 1906.

Copies of Letters.

(1)  
ROME, Babuino 41, April 1, 1904.  
DEAR MRS. STORER: Many thanks for your kind letter from Abazia. Mr. Cardinal Merry del Val got your letters.

He told me, nor he nor any one has the least influence with the Holy Father, who prays first, then studies every question himself, then decides. So when I had my private audience the 23rd at 4 o'clock when I stayed a half an hour—the moment I began to read your letter to him concerning Archbishop Ireland he said: "Ho studiato la causa—Sara fatto." Archbishop Ireland will be made a Cardinal at the next consistory. In few words the Holy Father said he understood perfectly well the good which will result from this election, showing the friendly feelings toward the American Government. I cannot tell you how happy I feel and how fatherly the Pope was. Till now, nothing is decided when the next consistory will take place—by no means before the summer. I enjoy my sejour very much though the weather is bad and very cold. I will stay here till the 12th of April. I will have so much to tell you. For to-day I cannot write more. Happy Easter to you and Mr. Storer. With much love, believe me, dear, dear, Mrs. Storer, your devoted friend.

ALEXANDRE WINDISCH-GRATZ.

(2)  
ROME, November 23, 1905.

DEAR MRS. STORER: In reply to your letter of the 21st, I must inform you that, as far as I know, there will not be another American Cardinal named at the next consistory. This does not mean that there will never be another named, so that in the event of the Holy Father determining to name another American Cardinal the choice of the person would not be as easy a matter as it may seem to those who very naturally have only one in view. More than this I cannot say without overstepping the limits of a discretion which I must be the first to observe in a matter of this nature. With kind regards to the Ambassador I am, dear Mrs. Storer, Yours devotedly in Christ.

R. CARD. MERRY DEL VAL.

(3)  
THE WHITE HOUSE,  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1905.

MY DEAR MRS. STORER: Secretary Taft has just shown me your letter of November 28, this letter being evidently intended for me as much as for him. On inquiry of Mrs. Roosevelt I find that she had received from you a letter to me which is probably the one to which you refer in your letter to Mr. Taft. She tells me she treated this letter as she sometimes has treated other letters that you have sent her to deliver to me, when she knew that the recipient of them would merely make me indignant and puzzle me as to what action I ought to take about them. I am sorry that I am unable to do this, but I am sure that I am not giving it the consideration it deserves. Your direct or implied complaints of and reflections upon my own personal conduct give me no concern, but I am very anxious that the mischievous effect of your letters must have in misrepresenting the position of the United States Government and by the far-reaching governmental scandal your indiscretion may cause.

I have now seen your letter to me, sent through Mrs. Roosevelt. In it you actually propose that I should authorize you to go to Rome to take part in what I must call an ecclesiastical intrigue, and to engage the Cardinal Government into it. Such a proposal is simply astounding. You say that Cardinal Merry del Val has stated that I have requested that two archbishops—one Farley and one Keane—be named as candidates for that statement was a deliberate untruth, because you knew that I had refused to make such a request even for Ireland.

You say in your letter "You can trust me, really." How can you say this when you write to Taft a letter which if by accident published would absolutely misrepresent in the most mischievous manner, both me and the American Government? You have no more right to meddle in these matters than Mrs. Reid would have to meddle in the Ritualist controversy, or Mrs. Tower to try to take charge of the relations of Germany to the American Lutherans.

You say that Cardinal Merry del Val and Archbishop Keane (of the answers to which you enclose copies) and your letter to the Princess Alexandra (of the answer to which you also enclose copies) are all letters which it is entirely proper for you to have written, in your position as the wife of an American Ambassador, and show a continued course of conduct on your part which is intolerable if your husband is to remain in the diplomatic service. In the first place, I wish it to be explicitly understood that though since I have been President I have been approached at different times by prelates of your Church and even by laymen in your Church with requests for the appointment of or expression of preference for the appointment of some person as Cardinal, I have always positively and unequivocally refused directly or indirectly to ask for the appointment of any man as Cardinal, and it would have been a gross impropriety for me to have made any such request, while it is an outrage to represent me as having in any shape made it. To Archbishop Keane, and to Cardinal Merry del Val, who have approached me on behalf of Archbishop Ireland I have said that I had a very high regard for the Archbishop, and that I should be delighted to see

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him made a Cardinal, but that I could no more try to exercise pressure to have him made a Cardinal than pressure to get the Archbishop of Canterbury to establish an Archbishopric in America. Other persons have spoken to me, saying that Ireland could not be made a Cardinal unless another Cardinal was made in the Eastern States, and that they hoped that Ireland (usually mentioning Ireland and Farley) would be appointed, one in the East and one in the West. I always answered that I had a great regard for both men and would be delighted to see them both Cardinals, just as there were Episcopal clergymen and Methodist clergymen whom I would be delighted to see made Bishops, but that I would no more interfere, as you desire me to interfere, and as you have yourself been trying to interfere, under any possible circumstances. Your letters not only convey a totally wrong impression of my attitude but they are such as you have no business whatever to write, in view of the position of your husband in the diplomatic service.

The letter of Cardinal Merry del Val to you of November 23 is a rebuke to you expressing plainly his belief that you have been unwarrantably officious in matters with which you have properly no concern. It should of itself be enough to show to you how exceedingly unwise and improper your action in writing to him was. I am indignant that the wife of an Ambassador in the United States service should have written such a letter, should have given the impression undoubtedly conveyed in that letter and should have incurred such a rebuke. You do not seem to realize that it is out of the question for me knowingly to permit the wife of one of our diplomats to engage in ecclesiastical intrigues to influence the Vatican.

For the last couple of years I have continually been being informed of various written or spoken words of mine by one or another of the diplomatic body in Washington, Paris and Berlin as the "American Ambassador to Rome." I was unofficiously informed of both of Berlin and of Paris that because of these actions of yours it would not be agreeable to them to have Bellamy come as Ambassador to either place. Information of this kind has been given to me by the Secretary Root. I have consulted him and Secretary Bonaparte, who is a member of your Church, as to this last letter of yours. Root's feeling about the case is stronger than I care to put into words. Bonaparte's feeling is exactly my own. Suffice it to say that in any event it will probably be impossible to send Bellamy as Special Ambassador to Spain, having in view what you have done. But I must go on for a moment. You and Bellamy must understand that so long as Bellamy continues in the diplomatic service of the United States you must refrain from writing or speaking in the way you have been doing on any of these matters, affecting what are simply the personal policies of Church policy, to any one, and above all to any one connected with the Vatican. If you cannot make up your mind absolutely to alter your conduct in this regard when your husband is in the diplomatic service, to refrain absolutely from taking any further part in any matter of ecclesiastical politics at the Vatican and to refuse to write or speak to any one (whether laymen or ecclesiastics, at home or abroad) as you have been writing and speaking in this Cardinal's hat matter, then Bellamy cannot with propriety continue to remain Ambassador of the United States. I must ask you to give me this promise in writing if Bellamy is to continue in the service; and if you even unintentionally violate it I shall have to ask for Bellamy's resignation; for I can no longer afford to have the chance of scandal being brought on the entire American diplomatic service and on the American Government itself, by such indiscreet and ill advised action as yours has been. Yours very truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have looked up my correspondence with you and Bellamy and I find that I have expressed myself not merely once, but again and again, about this matter in terms which it was simply impossible for you to misunderstand.

For instance, on December 19, 1905, I wrote to Bellamy saying that Monsignor O'Connell asked me to write something on behalf of Archbishop Ireland, and continuing: "I told him that of course I could not interfere in such a matter, as it was none of my business, who was made Cardinal; that personally I had a very strong friendship and admiration for the Archbishop, and that individually it would please me greatly to see him made Cardinal, just as it pleased me when Dr. Satterlee was made Bishop of Washington but that I could no more interfere in one case than in the other, in short that my feeling for the Archbishop was due to my respect for him as a useful and honorable man, just such a feeling as I had had for Phillips Brooks and for many other clergymen of various denominations; but that I could not as President in any way try to help any clergyman, or any denomination, or any rank in that denomination." On December 27, 1905, I again wrote to Bellamy enclosing an article which showed he had been talking about my interest in Archbishop Ireland, and stating that such conduct on his part was mischievous, and I continued as follows: "I have the heartiest admiration for Archbishop Ireland. I should be delighted to see him made Cardinal just as I was delighted to see Lawrence made the Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts—just as I have been delighted at various Methodist friends of mine who have been made Bishops, but as President it is none of my business to interfere for or against the advancement of any person in the Church, and as it is impossible for me to differentiate what I say in my individual capacity from what I say as President—at least in the popular mind, and apparently also in the Roman mind—I must again simply quote me in any way or shape hereafter."

On December 30, by which time I had found out that Bellamy had written what I considered an entirely dishonest letter to Senator Hanna about the dismissal of Hurst, I again wrote him, and this time included the following paragraphs: "I know, my dear Bellamy, that you have not intended to do anything disloyal or improper, but I will see that there would be but one possible construction to be put upon such a letter from you. Think of the effect if your letter were made public. 'Let me repeat to you that, in reference to the dismissal of Hurst, the language in your letter has been conclusively shown that while you are Ambassador you must keep absolutely clear of any deed or word in Rome or elsewhere which would seem to differentiate your position from that of the Ambassador.' The mere fact of the report in the newspapers about your calling at the Vatican has had a very unfortunate effect."

I dare say you did not call. You may merely have seen some Cardinal privately, and the unpleasant talk over the affair emphasizes the need of extreme circumspection while you are in your present position. While I am President and you are Ambassador, neither of us is to quote the words of the other in any shape or way in connection with any affair of the Catholic Church and yourself not to take action of any kind which will give ground for the belief that you as an American Ambassador



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dor are striving to interfere in the affairs of the Church."

Surely these letters of mine should have been enough warning to both Bellamy and you. Apparently, you have quoted isolated sentences from my letters, to convince some people that I am doing just exactly what I have again and again in writing stated explicitly that I would not and could not do. This being so, I must ask you to return to me all of my letters in which I have spoken on any of these ecclesiastical subjects. If I were in a private position I should not have the least objection to your keeping them. But as I have advanced my identity, as used in my letters to Bellamy two years ago, to make you understand my position as President in these matters, I feel that my letters should be returned to me. Again sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Storer Says He Didn't Give It Out.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Bellamy Storer, former Ambassador to Austria, said tonight regarding the reports of a statement from the White House denying that the pamphlet Mr. Storer had sent to the President had been given out at the Executive Mansion.

"How does it come, then, that all the press reports seem to assume that the White House was the source? I have had many requests from newspapers and correspondents for statements, and all seem to take it for granted that the pamphlet was given out from that quarter."

INTERCEPTED BY TELEPHONE.

Peter Uzzio, fleeing from Wilmington, caught in Jersey City.

Sergt. Charles Haag, who does desk duty at Jersey City police headquarters, between midnight and 3 A. M., got a telephone message from Chief of Police G. Block of Wilmington, Del., at 5:15 o'clock yesterday morning to look out for an Italian who had disappeared from that city with his fourteen-year-old son after murdering his wife with a revolver.

"The man was seen boarding a train which is due in your city at 5:25 o'clock," said the chief. "He was accompanied by the boy. You can get him if you hurry. He is of medium build, has a black mustache and wears a limp."

Haag called up the First precinct station

in the basement of the City Hall and directed the desk sergeant to notify Policeman McCarthy, who is stationed at the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry, to meet the Italian when the train came in. A minute or two later the gong in the signal box a block from the ferry clangered and McCarthy was soon at the other end of the telephone.

He received the message at 5:22, three minutes of train time, and ran to the big train shed. He got there just as the train pulled into the station. Among the first passengers to step off was an Italian with a limp and a boy. McCarthy arrested him and the fugitive admitted his identity. The prisoner described himself as Peter Uzzio. The boy was locked up as a witness.

Uzzio said that he left Wilmington because his wife had been killed, but denied that he had intentionally caused her death. He said that he caught Tony Distefano in his house with her, and he drew his revolver with the intention of shooting the intruder.

As he was about to pull the trigger Mrs. Uzzio grabbed the revolver and it was discharged in the struggle. She fell, he said, and he fled with his boy.

Uzzio will be held in the First Criminal Court this morning to await the arrival of extradition papers from Delaware.

NEW R. R. STATION IN PATERSON.

To Be Built by the D. L. & W. to Aid in Its Competition With the Erie.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 9.—According to plans said to have been decided upon and which are to be put into operation here within the next few months, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad is to erect a large railroad station and freight house. This will make it a competing road with the Erie for the passenger traffic and the freight business between this city and New York, a business which the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has practically neglected up to this time, although its line is ten miles nearer the metropolis than the Erie and twenty minutes nearer than the New York and Susquehanna, the two roads that have the bulk of the passenger, freight and excess traffic of Paterson at present.

The station here is to be modeled after the "expanded metal" construction" structure of the Twenty-third street, New York, station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road and is to be erected at the foot of the Garret mountain near Clay street.

DEAR YEAR FOR DIAMONDS.

If You're Not Going to Buy Her Any You Can Show Her This.

"Returning steamships have brought back in the last week several diamond importers who went to Europe to get supplies, and they agree that the gems are scarcer and higher in price than ever before. The officers of the Diamond Manufacturers' Association, whose members cut and polish practically all of the rough stones imported into this country, say that the cost of the South African stones as they come from the mines is fully 20 per cent. higher than a year ago.

The present holiday trade in New York is said to have called for the greatest quantity and value of fine diamonds ever sold in any country in a single season. The largest importers and cutters who were asked in the last day or two about the trade said that they never before had as much difficulty as at present in meeting the demand for stones in the choice qualities and moderate sizes. Although importations have been unprecedented in volume there are said to be unusually small quantities in the hands of dealers, the orders having depleted many stocks.

These statements of the men who control the diamond trade in this country directly contradict various reports recently circulated as to the influence on the market of supposed discoveries of new diamond fields and methods of making artificial diamonds. All the importers smile at these stories and say that there has been no development checking in the slightest the upward tendency of diamond prices. The reported discoveries in California, Minnesota, North Carolina and other States are declared to be unimportant, while artificial diamonds suitable for the jeweler's use have not been produced.

Indiana Orders Insurance Companies to Pay Taxes Second Time.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 9.—Auditor of State Billheimer yesterday sent notices to thirty-seven insurance companies, giving them until December 11 to pay taxes alleged to be due back in 1898, or be delinquent from doing business in the State. In the process of investigation of the books of the Auditor's office it developed that the insurance companies paid their taxes to State Auditor Rice in 1896, when they should have been paid to the State Treasurer, and that they had failed to account for them. The total is about \$23,000. Rice is dead and his estate was long ago settled up.

## A Woman's Suggestion to Women.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6. "When I reached the Manhattan side of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning I was, for a moment, undecided as to where to go first. I live in Brooklyn, but like New York stores, especially Bloomingdale's. I boarded a Third Avenue 'L' train and fifteen minutes later found myself in the Big Fifth Avenue Street Store. My, how busy it was! And what an enormous lot of beautiful Christmas things they do have there! I didn't get to any other store. I found Bloomingdale's so interesting and so ready with everything I wanted that I didn't have to go any further.

I was especially impressed with their stock of gold and diamond jewelry. I wanted several pieces, especially a gold cigar cutter for my husband. He and I saw one somewhere else that he admired immensely. It had a bright diamond setting, but, my, the price was prohibitive! I found the very same thing at Bloomingdale's for just 40 per cent. less. I think it's the best store in all New York.

I am authorized to say that any one who presents this when making their Christmas purchases at Bloomingdale's will get a discount of 1 per cent.

THE WOMAN WHO KNOWS.

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